



Texas Department of Insurance

Division of Workers' Compensation

Medical Fee Dispute Resolution, MS-48

7551 Metro Center Drive, Suite 100 • Austin, Texas 78744-1645

512-804-4812 telephone • 512-804-4811 fax • www.tdi.texas.gov

MEDICAL FEE DISPUTE RESOLUTION FINDINGS AND DECISION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Requestor Name and Address

MEMORIAL HERMANN HOSPITAL SYSTEM
3200 SW FREEWAY SUITE 2200
HOUSTON TX 77027

Carrier's Austin Representative Box

54

Respondent Name

TEXAS MUTUAL INSURANCE CO

MFDR Date Received

FEBRUARY 23, 2007

MFDR Tracking Number

M4-07-3832-01

REQUESTOR'S POSITION SUMMARY

Requestor's Position Summary Dated February 22, 2007: "One June 8, 2005, the patient suffered severe trauma to his arm at work which ultimately resulted in its amputation below the elbow. Subsequently, the patient suffered complications from severe infection to wound site breakdown in the stump of his previously amputated arm which necessitated this emergency admission...In this case, the hospital's usual and customary charges for room and board, ancillary services, drug charges and implants amounted to \$73,646.50, and exceeded the stop loss threshold found in the Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline, Rule 134.401 (c)(6)...Because the hospital's usual and customary charges exceeded the stop loss threshold, payment should have been made at 75% of total charges."

Requestor's Supplemental Position Summary Dated September 27, 2012: "The Court further determined that to apply the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital is required to demonstrate that its total audited charges exceed \$40,000.00 and the admission involved unusually costly and unusually extensive services to receive reimbursement under the Stop-Loss method". "Based upon this information, Memorial Hermann has met its burden under the Stop-Loss exception and is entitled to the reimbursement of \$55,234.88."

Affidavit of Michael C. Bennett dated September 21, 2012: "I am the System Executive of Patient Business Services for Memorial Hermann Healthcare System (the 'Hospital')." "The attached Exhibit A is the itemized statement and claim form that provides a record of information for services and supplies that the Hospital provided to the patient. BM was admitted and surgically treated at the Hospital from February 24, 2006 through March 8, 2006. The medical records indicate that this injured worker underwent surgery for irrigation, debridement and wound vac placement." "The charges reflected on the attached Exhibit A are the usual and customary fees charged for like or similar services and do not exceed the fees charged for similar treatment of an individual of an equivalent standard of living and paid by someone acting on that individual's behalf." "Due to the nature of the patient's injuries and need for surgical intervention, the admission required unusually costly services."

Affidavit of Patricia L. Metzger dated September 21, 2012: "I am the Chief of Care Management for Memorial Hermann Healthcare System (the 'Hospital')." "Based upon my review of the records, my education, training, and experience in patient care management, I can state that based upon the patient's diagnosis and extent of injury, the services and procedures performed on this patient were complicated and unusually extensive."

Amount in Dispute: \$55,234.88

RESPONDENT'S POSITION SUMMARY

Respondent's Packet Dated March 6, 2007: "It is this carrier position that there is no record or receipt of a complete request for reconsideration filed in accordance with DWC Rule 133.304; for the treatment listed in this dispute."

Response Submitted by: Texas Mutual Insurance Company, 6210 E. Hwy 290, Austin, Texas 78723

Respondent's Supplemental Position Summary Dated September 7, 2011: "The requestor admitted the claimant without preauthorization absent and indication this was a medical emergency."

Response Submitted by: Texas Mutual Insurance Company, 6210 E. Hwy 290, Austin, Texas 78723

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Disputed Dates	Disputed Services	Amount In Dispute	Amount Due
February 24, 2006 through March 8, 2006	Inpatient Hospital Services	\$55,234.88	\$13,416.00

FINDINGS AND DECISION

This medical fee dispute is decided pursuant to Texas Labor Code §413.031 and all applicable, adopted rules of the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation.

Background

1. 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.305 and §133.307, 31 *Texas Register* 10314, applicable to requests filed on or after January 15, 2007, sets out the procedures for resolving medical fee disputes.
2. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, 22 *Texas Register* 6264, effective August 1, 1997, sets out the fee guidelines for inpatient services rendered in an acute care hospital.
3. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.1, 27 *Texas Register* 4047, effective May 16, 2002, sets out the guidelines for a fair and reasonable amount of reimbursement in the absence of a contract or an applicable division fee guideline.
4. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.600, effective March 14, 2004, requires preauthorization for inpatient hospitalizations.
5. 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.1, effective July 15, 2000, defines a medical emergency.

The services in dispute were reduced/denied by the respondent with the following reason codes:

Explanation of Benefits

- CAC-82- Payment denied/reduced for absence of, or exceeded pre-certification/authorization.
- 980 – Pre-Authorization required reimbursement denied.

Issues

1. Does a preauthorization issue exist in this dispute?
2. Did the audited charges exceed \$40,000.00?
3. Did the admission in dispute involve unusually extensive services?
4. Did the admission in dispute involve unusually costly services?
5. Is the requestor entitled to additional reimbursement?

Findings

This dispute relates to inpatient surgical services provided in a hospital setting with reimbursement subject to the provisions of Division rule at 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, titled *Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline*, effective August 1, 1997, 22 *Texas Register* 6264. The Third Court of Appeals' November 13, 2008 opinion in *Texas Mutual Insurance Company v. Vista Community Medical Center, LLP*, 275 *South Western Reporter Third* 538, 550 (Texas Appeals – Austin 2008, petition denied) addressed a challenge to the interpretation of 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401. The Court concluded that "to be eligible for

reimbursement under the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital must demonstrate that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000 and that an admission involved unusually costly and unusually extensive services.” Both the requestor and respondent in this case were notified via form letter that the mandate for the decision cited above was issued on January 19, 2011. Each was given the opportunity to supplement their original MDR submission, position or response as applicable. The documentation filed by the requestor and respondent to date will be considered in determining whether the admission in dispute is eligible for reimbursement under the stop-loss method of payment. Consistent with the Third Court of Appeals’ November 13, 2008 opinion, the division will address whether the total audited charges **in this case** exceed \$40,000; whether the admission and disputed services **in this case** are unusually extensive; and whether the admission and disputed services **in this case** are unusually costly. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(2)(C) states, in pertinent part, that “Independent reimbursement is allowed on a case-by-case basis if the particular case exceeds the stop-loss threshold as described in paragraph (6) of this subsection...” 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6) puts forth the requirements to meet the three factors that will be discussed.

1. According to the explanation of benefits the respondent denied reimbursement for the inpatient hospitalization based upon “CAC-82 and 980.”

28 Texas Administrative Code §134.600(b)(1)(A) states “The carrier is liable for all reasonable and necessary medical costs relating to the health care: (1) listed in subsection (h) or (i) of this section, only when the following situations occur: (A) an emergency, as defined in §133.1 of this title (relating to Definitions).

28 Texas Administrative Code §133.1(7) states “Emergency--Either a medical or mental health emergency as described below: (A) a medical emergency consists of the sudden onset of a medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in placing the patient's health and/or bodily functions in serious jeopardy, and/or serious dysfunction of any body organ or part.”

The Division finds that the requestor's submitted documentation supports a medical emergency as defined in 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.1(7); therefore, preauthorization was not required for the inpatient hospitalization. The Division concludes that a preauthorization issue does not exist in this dispute.

2. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6)(A)(i) states “...to be eligible for stop-loss payment the total audited charges for a hospital admission must exceed \$40,000, the minimum stop-loss threshold.” Furthermore, (A) (v) of that same section states “...Audited charges are those charges which remain after a bill review by the insurance carrier has been performed...” Review of the explanation of benefits issued by the carrier finds that the carrier did not deduct any charges in accordance with §134.401(c)(6)(A)(v); therefore the audited charges equal \$73,646.50. The Division concludes that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000.
3. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(2)(C) allows for payment under the stop-loss exception on a case-by-case basis only if the particular case exceeds the stop-loss threshold as described in paragraph (6). Paragraph (6)(A)(ii) states that “This stop-loss threshold is established to ensure compensation for unusually extensive services required during an admission.” The Third Court of Appeals’ November 13, 2008 opinion states that “to be eligible for reimbursement under the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital must demonstrate that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000 and that an admission involved unusually costly and unusually extensive services” and further states that “...independent reimbursement under the Stop-Loss Exception was meant to apply on a case-by-case basis in relatively few cases.” The requestor in its original position statement states that “...the patient suffered complications from severe infection to wound site breakdown in the stump of his previously amputated arm which necessitated this emergency admission...In this case, the hospital's usual and customary charges for room and board, ancillary services, drug charges and implants amounted to \$73,646.50, and exceeded the stop loss threshold found in the Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline, Rule 134.401 (c)(6).” This position does not meet the requirements of 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(2)(C) because the requestor presumes that the disputed services meet Stop-Loss, thereby presuming that the admission was unusually extensive. In its supplemental position statement, the requestor asserts that: “The Court further determined that to apply the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital is required to demonstrate that its total audited charges exceed \$40,000.00 and the admission involved unusually costly and unusually extensive services to receive reimbursement under the Stop-Loss method”. “Based upon this information, Memorial Hermann has met its burden under the Stop-Loss exception and is entitled to the reimbursement of \$55,234.88.” In support of the requestor's position that the services rendered were unusually extensive, the requestor submitted affidavits from the System Executive of Patient Business Services for Memorial Hermann Healthcare System, and from the Chief of Care Management for Memorial Hermann Healthcare System. The requestor's supplemental position and affidavits failed to meet the requirements of §134.401(c)(2)(C) because the requestor does not demonstrate how the services in dispute were unusually extensive compared to similar surgical services or admissions. The division concludes that the requestor failed to meet the requirements of 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(2)(C).

4. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6) states that “Stop-loss is an independent reimbursement methodology established to ensure fair and reasonable compensation to the hospital for unusually costly services rendered during treatment to an injured worker.” The Third Court of Appeals’ November 13, 2008 opinion concluded that in order to be eligible for reimbursement under the stop-loss exception, a hospital must demonstrate that an admission involved unusually costly services. Neither the requestor’s position statements, nor the affidavits provided demonstrate how this inpatient admission was unusually costly. The requestor does not provide a reasonable comparison between the cost associated with this admission when compared to similar surgical services or admissions, thereby failing to demonstrate that the admission in dispute was unusually costly. The division concludes that the requestor failed to meet the requirements of 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6).
5. For the reasons stated above the services in dispute are not eligible for the stop-loss method of reimbursement. Consequently, reimbursement shall be calculated pursuant to 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(1) titled *Standard Per Diem Amount* and §134.401(c)(4) titled *Additional Reimbursements*. The Division notes that additional reimbursements under §134.401(c)(4) apply only to bills that do not reach the stop-loss threshold described in subsection (c)(6) of this section.
- Review of the submitted documentation finds that the services provided were surgical; therefore the standard per diem amount of \$1,118.00 per day applies. Division rule at 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(3)(ii) states, in pertinent part, that “The applicable Workers’ Compensation Standard Per Diem Amount (SPDA) is multiplied by the length of stay (LOS) for admission...” The length of stay was twelve days. The surgical per diem rate of \$1,118.00 multiplied by the length of stay of twelve days results in an allowable amount of \$13,416.00.
 - 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(4)(A), states “When medically necessary the following services indicated by revenue codes shall be reimbursed at cost to the hospital plus 10%: (i) Implantables (revenue codes 275, 276, and 278), and (ii) Orthotics and prosthetics (revenue code 274).”
 - A review of the submitted medical bill indicates that the requestor billed revenue code 278 for Implants at \$342.25.
 - Review of the medical documentation provided finds that although the requestor billed items under revenue code 278, no invoices were found to support the cost of the implantables billed. For that reason, no additional reimbursement can be recommended.
 - 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(4)(C) states “Pharmaceuticals administered during the admission and greater than \$250 charged per dose shall be reimbursed at cost to the hospital plus 10%. Dose is the amount of a drug or other substance to be administered at one time.” A review of the submitted itemized statement finds that the requestor billed \$321.00/unit for Desflurane and \$551.00/unit for Sevoflurane. The requestor did not submit documentation to support what the cost to the hospital was for these items billed under revenue code 250. For that reason, additional reimbursement for these items cannot be recommended.

The division concludes that the total allowable for this admission is \$13,416.00. The respondent issued payment in the amount of \$0.00. Based upon the documentation submitted, additional reimbursement in the amount of \$13,416.00 is recommended.

Conclusion

The submitted documentation does not support the reimbursement amount sought by the requestor. The requestor in this case demonstrated that the audited charges exceed \$40,000, but failed to demonstrate that the disputed inpatient hospital admission involved unusually extensive services, and failed to demonstrate that the services in dispute were unusually costly. Consequently, 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(1) titled *Standard Per Diem Amount*, and §134.401(c)(4) titled *Additional Reimbursements* are applied and result in additional reimbursement .

ORDER

Based upon the documentation submitted by the parties and in accordance with the provisions of Texas Labor Code Sections 413.031 and 413.019 (if applicable), the Division has determined that the requestor is entitled to additional reimbursement for the services involved in this dispute. The Division hereby ORDERS the respondent to remit to the requestor the amount of \$13,416.00 plus applicable accrued interest per 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.803, due within 30 days of receipt of this Order.

Authorized Signature

_____ Signature	_____ Medical Fee Dispute Resolution Officer	11/12/2012 _____ Date
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YOUR RIGHT TO APPEAL

Either party to this medical fee dispute may appeal this decision by requesting a contested case hearing. A completed **Request for a Medical Contested Case Hearing** (form **DWC045A**) must be received by the DWC Chief Clerk of Proceedings within **twenty** days of your receipt of this decision. A request for hearing should be sent to: Chief Clerk of Proceedings, Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers Compensation, P.O. Box 17787, Austin, Texas, 78744. The party seeking review of the MDR decision shall deliver a copy of the request for a hearing to all other parties involved in the dispute at the same time the request is filed with the Division. **Please include a copy of the *Medical Fee Dispute Resolution Findings and Decision* together with any other required information specified in 28 Texas Administrative Code §148.3(c), including a *certificate of service demonstrating that the request has been sent to the other party.***

Si prefiere hablar con una persona en español acerca de ésta correspondencia, favor de llamar a 512-804-4812.